

**1. Write 7 components of the hydrosphere.**

Oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, streams, groundwater, and glaciers.

**2. Show me the cycle of 4 major subsystems of Earth's sphere system.**

Lithosphere->Hydrosphere->Geosphere->Atmosphere.

Here, the biosphere is cycled one after another in all these three major sub-systems as it indicated the living things.

**3. What are the factors that influence spatial and temporal processes and events?**

Factors that influence spatial and temporal processes and events include social and ecological interactions, social and environmental changes, biographies of individuals, as well as physical factors such as Earth's rotation, tectonic movements, wind, tide, gravity, time, climate, and human activity.

**4. What is the role of the hydrosphere?**

Ans: The major importance of the hydrosphere is that water sustains various life forms and plays an important role in ecosystems and regulating the atmosphere.

**5. What are the 4 basic leaf arrangements?**

The 4 basic leaf arrangements are alternate, spiral, opposite and whorled.

**6. What are intermittent streams?**

The streams? Flow at different times of the year, or seasonally, when there is enough water from either rainfall, springs, or other surface sources.

**7. What is lithosphere?**

The Lithosphere is the rigid, outermost layer of the outer crust and uppermost mantle.

**8. What is Mountain? And how do they get their names?**

A mountain is a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level. And they get their names from how they were formed. Like: the Dome mountains, Volcanic mountains, Fault-block mountains and Flooded mountains.

**9. What are the characteristics of landforms?**

- Individual topographic features are exposed on the surface.
- Vary in size and shape
- Develop over a range of different time-scales
- The development process can be simple or complex. (combination of multiple processes)
- Dynamic- continually affected by a variety of processes including weathering erosion, deposition.

**10. What are landforms? What are the types of landforms? Explain**

Landforms are the topographic features on the Earth's surface. Individual topographic features are exposed on the surface. It varies in size and shape. Develop over a range of different time scales. The development process can be simple or complex (a combination of multiple processes) and also dynamic and continually affected by a variety of processes including weathering, erosion, and deposition.

There are 3 types of landforms: Fluvial landforms, Coastal landforms, Aeolian landforms

**11. Name 4 spheres of the earth.**

Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, Atmosphere

**12. What leads to seasonal patterns?**

Orbit around the Sun.

**13. How do changes in solar input affect the Earth's atmosphere?**

Changes in solar input can impact Earth's atmosphere by altering its temperature, circulation patterns, and chemical composition, which can lead to changes in weather and climate patterns and affect the health of living organisms.

**14. How much density of the Continental Crust?**

2.7 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

**15. How does the hydrosphere affect global climate change?**

The rate of evaporation from seas, lakes, and rivers can also increase when global temperatures rise, increasing the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. It can cause many natural calamities.

**16. What are the features of the movement of ocean water? In what ways does the moon influence the movement of ocean water?**

The movement of ocean water is influenced by factors such as wind, temperature, salinity, and the gravitational pull of celestial bodies like the moon. The moon's gravitational pull causes tides, which result in a periodic rise and fall of water levels in the ocean.

**17. What are the 3 processes by which water enters the atmosphere?**

Sublimation, evaporation, evapotranspiration.

**18. What is the mesosphere?**

The mesosphere is the region of the atmosphere located between the stratosphere and the thermosphere, between 50km and 90km, in which temperature decreases with height.

**19. What is a Geographical feature? Give some proper examples of Natural geographical features and the factors that influence them.**

Geographical gestures are naturally created features on the Earth. Natural geographical gestures consist of landforms, ecosystems, and terrain types. And factors that influence are Earth's rotation, tectonics, wind, tide, gravity, time, climate, and human activity.

**20. In which regions fossil remains of cynognathus were found?**

South America and Africa

**21. How thick is the mantle?**

1800 miles/2900 kilometers

**22. What types of clouds are thin and wispy and often have a feathery appearance?**

Cirrus Clouds.

**23.**